The Time Piece.

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FOR THE TIME PIECE.

TO

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.

Late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SIR,

NEVER was there a period which called more importunately for the undisguised sentiments of the people of America, of men, and the measures they are pursuing, both in our state and general government, than the present. Under this impression, and considering you sir, as the primary cause of the present embarresment of my country, I shall speak to you with that boldness, love of country inspires, regardless of consequences. As the actions of men are the best test of their principles and designs; by this criterion I shall determine yours. The government of this country originating with and dependant upon the people, being acknowledge by Great Britain thirteen free sovereign and independant states, confederated for their common safety, as a nation; being a government of their own choice, and the very reverse of the British monarchy; as such they will defend it with their lives and fortunes, against base men and their attempts to impose on them a government of a different origin. That you have daringly and wickedly attempted this worst of crimes, against the free people of those states, of which I am happy to think you are not a native, will not be difficult to prove. Though uniting with them as you did in the contest with Great Britain, your views from a majority of the people of those states, it seems: were different. A government originating with and dependant upon the people seems not to have been your wish to have established, but the gratification of your ambition. That this was your object, your subsequent conduct in attempting to impose on them the same system of government they had but just shaken off at the expence of their best blood and treasure, is conclusive evidence of your principles and designs to enslave if possible the people of America. Though each state chose a republican form of government, stripped of every vestige of monarchy, manifesting in every possible view their hatred and detestation of the British system of government, making in their constitutions this hatred and detestation of monarchy a test of the worthiness of a citizen to hold any place of profit and trust under them, and until the formation of the infamous British treaty, made by Mr. Jay, one of the defective fruits of the federal government, monarchy and every insignia of royalty, by the people and state governments was as much an object of public and private abhorrence and execration, as the dangerous principles in that system of government, which produced it. Notwithstanding this fair exterior men both in and out of our councils were contaminated with the banefull poison, as will hereafter appear, in the convention of the states who formed the federal constitution. To account for this sad reverse of things, I must refer to the conduct of some members of that convention in the formation of that constitution, which has drawn over our political horison clouds and thick darkness and veiled, but has not quite obscured the American stars, which by the breath of the patriot will shortly be dispersed and like the sun at meridian, coming from under a cloud, receives new lustre and shines brighter than ever. The attempts in that convention, met for the express purpose of amending the old confederation, to impose on the people of America a different form of government from what they had established for themselves; the departure of that convention from the trust reposed in them by the people, in this attempt: when these things are once known, and well understood by the honest yeomanry of America, I am persuaded they are sufficiently enlightened to discern the cause why the american flag is under the protection of the British, and the British monarchy once so justly detested and abhorred now spoken of in rapture as the best of all possible systems of government, even by the president of the United States. Had I not been particularly made acquainted, since the adoption of the federal constitution, of their attempts in that convention to enslave the people, which was intended should have been concealed from them, I should be blind indeed not to discover from the present state of things such design, and in those attempts at that time and since, to accomplish your base purposes, you have unceasingly been engaged.

Let us examine an authority on this subject, of great worth. Luther Martin a member of that convention from the state of Maryland, being called upon to given an account of the conduct of that convention, to the legislature of the state of Maryland, states page 4 its conduct in the following manner; I give an extract from his most valuable pamphlet, in which he has gone fully into the views and designs of many, to many which composed the convention, to which I refer or every patriot in America can obtain the best view from this work of the ground on which he stands: "Their were three parties, he says, in the "convention, one wished to abolish and annihilate "the state governments and bring forward one of a "monarchical nature; under certain restrictions "and limitations, those who openly avowed this "sentiment were, it is true, but few; yet it is e-"qually true that there was a considerable number "who did not openly avow it, who were by my-"self, and many others of the convention, consi-"dered as being in reality favourers of that senti-"ment. The second party was not for the abolition "of the state governments, nor for the introduction "of monarchical government under any form, but "they wished to establish such a system as could give "their own states undue power and influence in the "government over the other states. A third was "what I considered truly federal and republic-"an in favour of federal equality" In whose hands of these three parties the administration of the federal government has been, since the adoption of the federal constitution, the present state of things fairly discloses; and their designs upon the liberties of the people in the convention of this state, when the federal constitution was under consideration in that convention: you was particularly charged by the honorable John Lansing Esq. your fellow colleague from this state, with attempting, in the general convention, to introduce a monarchical government, to controul the free citizens of America. What renders these vile attempts in your peculiarly criminal and ungrateful is, that your infant years was the paternal and maternal care of the sons and daughters of America, who may say as did Cesar et too Brute, the first to plunge the dagger in their bosom and enslave them; but like Cesar you are ambitious, and for that ambition to enslave his country Brutus slew him; and are ambitious men less dangerous to American than Roman Liberty? I presume not; to guard against them, they should be known; to discover them is a duty every man owes his country and himself, which I intend faithfully to discharge in speaking of you Sir, who I consider, from your own and this depravity in our country, produced by you, the most dangerous man in America to the Liberties of the people. In conversation with you, at your house, a few days since on the subject of the late affronting treatment I received in the dark, from four villans in the county of Herkermer, for exposing Mr. Jay's unrepublican conduct as respected the union, and in our own state in particular as the executive thereof, you was pleased to remark that you did not approve of personal violence; which in my mind was the result of fear, and not sincerity, from what followed. You attempted to paliate that conduct, by observing, I ought not to have opposed the administration as I did in the year 1796, or spoke my sentiments and circulated hand bills through the country descriptive of its conduct. Knowing it to be a fixed principle and determination of yours, to justify administration right or wrong, least it might check the growth of your favorite system, monarchy, in this country, I expected the remarks which came from you; from your attempts in the general convention to enslave this country. Your approbation of the despotic act by the house of assembly, in bringing me to their bar for defending the rights of the people by an appeal to the constituted authorities of the government; your insincerity, duplicity, falsehood and personal enmity, manifested to me, in interfering against me in the suit against William North, their speaker, for signing a warrant of his own wrong and not by the authority of the house, but fictitiously set forth therein, as appears from their journals. When I applied to you as an advocate, that you would not engage on either side, being the first applicant would not oppose me, owing to which interference, regardless of your pledged honour, I was defeated in establishing two important points as respects my country and myself, viz, in expressing in a legal manner the unconstitutionality of the arrestation of my person by the said assembly, and obtaining damages from Mr. North, who from his own shewing acted without the authority of the house; injuries to me Sir, and this country of the worst kind, tending to the destruction of both. Believing you to be governed solely by ambitious motives in all you say or do respecting the government of this country, aiming at power at the sacrifice of the liberties of the people; of this ambition I shall state what I have heard of its appearance besides in the general convention. I have never heard it contradicted that it was your ambition which made it necessary for general Washington to drive you out of his family, and at York Town in taking Cornwallis; that you wrested by violence, the command from a superior officer on the eve of attack; seizing the critical moment and checking the whole operations of the army for some moments, thereby endangering the enterprise. In part you succeeded by obtaining the command, but at bottom I believe, you had in view to tarnish and destroy the reputation of general Washington, as a general, and on its ruins build up your own; but this last circumstance of your ambition, proves you capable of any thing to gratify it, and this I have from your own mouth. Your confession of adultery with Reynolds' wife, to shield you from a charge of a breach of trust while secretary of the Treasury, in making use of public money for private purposes, (until which confession, your guilt was not confirmed, in my mind) though made at the expence and awful sacrifice of wife and children, from the greatness of which you intended it should serve as a prop to your following ambition, and conceal you still longer from the public eye; but as we say in law it proved too much, and you are worse off than our first parents who sinned; you are even without a fig leave to cover your nakedness. Where is there an other man to be found like you, who would prefer wounding the bosom of a virtuous wife and reproaching his posterity, to support his foul ambition? could you know what the virtuous of your party say of you, as to your conduct in this respect, it might produce your own banishment to the British government, your favourite system, where you mighty act as an honest man in politics; but there you will not fly, least by the victorious arms of Gallic Republicans, who boast the glorious previledge of punishing tyrants, you may fall with its sinking government, whose destruction I hope Frenchmen by heaven and patriotism, are pledged to finish what Americans began for the benefit of mankind, and whose union with America, by your black intrigues you are attempting to dissolve: should you remain in this country, I know of no other use you can be in future, than the one I now make of you. *a beacon* to apprise mankind that in souls like yours, lay the rocks and quick-sands of foul ambition which has wrecked whole empires, making man hostile to man by intrigue, to serve the tyrants end. Some say you have courage because you carried a British redoubt at York Town, as a Cato at the head of your regiment. If my information is correct of your assuming the command, the right of a superior officer, it must be considered it was a forlorn hope with you; to have failed was fatal. Like a criminal enlisted from a prison to escape a greater punishment, whose case is disperate, fighting becomes the least hazzard of the too. To leave you unintitled to one single virtue, having been unfaithful to this country, your wife, children and myself, and *her* who you seduced and afterwards shamefully betrayed, exposing her weakness, in publishing her letters, whose name from delicacy to your virtuous wife I forbear mentioning more than once; a man with such a heart, I deny can possess that virtue, cool courage: as a proof of which I know you have challenged others and by others been challenged, but coward like have always retreated through the medium of negotiation, or some others back door, to escape that punishment due to your crimes; some are of the opinion man is not wholly depraved. Should this be so, and there is one latent spark of virtue yet alive in your poluted soul, let it appear for the honour of your wife and children. To be your political foe is to be my country's friend; as such have thought it a duty thus publicly to expose you, through the medium of a newspaper the only way you observed to me the public ought to be informed of what concerns them, and not through hand bills. With the previous confession of your guilt, written by yourself the most just, but most foolish thing you ever did, as a man, published in a pamphlet some time past, and now in a newspaper by me, will superceed the necessity of publishing it in hand bills, your pamphlet having had general circulation.

yours &c

WILLIM KETELTAS.

To the Editor of the TIME PIECE.

IN your paper of the seventh instant, I observe some strictures on Dr. Mitchell's theory of pestilential fluids, which appear to me to be of so decent a nature, and breathing so much a spirit of candid inquiry, that for the information of the writer and of the public, I have writen a few observations by way of a reply.

No body who pretends to be acquainted with the constitution of our atmosphere in general, or with its modification in particular circumstances, has presumed

to deny the preſence of ſeptons (azotic) gas, ſeptic oxyd and ſeptic acid vapour, as entering in certain proportions into the maſs of fluids in which animals live, breath and move.

Dr. Mitchell's theory conſiſts in tracing theſe three forms of ſeptic fluids from their evolutions, during the decay of animal and vegetable ſubſtances, to their deliterious operation, upon the human body and occaſionally upon the body of the animals. And in this inveſtigation, it has generally been admitted, he has proceeded in a fair and logical manner to arrive at cauſes, by an examination of phenomena. The writers ſuggeſtion of his having miſtaken the effect for the cauſe is, therefore, not true, as the writer himſelf would ſee were he to examine Dr. Mitchell's various publications on the ſubject and learn with how great care he has proceeded in ſettling principles, and the extreme caution he has employed in drawing concluſions. So far has this gentleman been from falling into an inaccuracy of this kind, that I recommend to your correſpondent the peruſal of all Dr. M's. pieces on the ſubject of peſtilential fluids. He would thereby find that an *internal* cauſe of diſeaſe ariſing from a ſurpluſage of ſepton in the conſtitution is conſidered as a very frequent and violent form of diſeaſe, ariſing from *internal cauſes alone* and not from a vitiated ſtate of the ſurrounding atmoſphere.

The caſe of ſickneſs prevailing in the neighbourhood of old churches and antient burying grounds in Chriſtian countries, is ſtrong matter of proof in favour of the new doctrine; for the ſeptic vapours proceeding in ſuch caſes from the ſoil highly impregnated with human corruption, have in many inſtances been known to ſpread malignant diſtempers to a conſiderable diſtance This happened becauſe there was nothing to neutralize the animal acid vapours in thoſe places of intermant. But had there been potaſh enough in the ſoil to convert theſe vapours into ſalt-petre, or lime enough to combine with them into calcarious nitre, ſuch miſchievous conſequences would not have followed.

For the information of that gentleman I ſhall juſt refer him to the diſſertations on this ſubject by Doctors Saltonſtall, Bay and Lent; to the arguments contained in the pamphlet publiſhed by the tallow chandlers laſt ſeaſon in this city; and to the diſcuſſion contained under the article "contagion" in the *Medicina Nautica* of Dr. Trotter. (p. 171 & ſeq.) Z.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MR BROWN,

I OBSERVED in your paper of the 16th inſt. ſome remarks on the proceedings of the Grenadier Company at Portſmouth, in Virginia, which I preſented to the Houſe of Repreſentatives the day before.—As to the proceedings they ſpeak for themſelves—I am only accountable for preſenting them, which I conceived to be my duty. As to capt. Magnein's being a Frenchmen by birth, I do not believe it. He was in the French army with Count Rochambeau, and aided in ſecuring our independence. I have known him a reſpectable character more than 14 years, and with a family, in the town where he commands a company of militia. Whether on the day of meeting there aſſembled 20, 30 or 60, I know not; as the proceedings of the meeting was forwarded to me under a blank cover; but in juſtice to capt. Magnein and his company I can ſay, I think it is as well equipped, and as good a company as any in the country; and I believe they ſtand as volunteers for the firſt requiſition of the 80,000 militia: But had capt. Magnein been *a Frenchman*,* and entitled to a commiſſion in our militia, I ſhould have conſidered it as much my duty to have preſented his requeſts or opinions to Congreſs as if he had been born in Great Britain or Ireland. After this ſtatement, I preſume my colleagues, or any of them, will no longer be ſurpriſed; and if they are offended with my conduct, it is of no conſequence whilſt I am ſatisfied myſelf.

J. PARKER.

* Captain Magnein, has ever been conſidered a German, by them who know him.

NO I.

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

I am not one of thoſe who are diſpoſed to bow the knee to executive infallibility, to believe, becauſe men are cloaked with magiſterial authority, that they can never do wrong. I am ready to pay proper reſpect to you as the executive of the United States, but not to fall down and worſhip you.

"*Humanum eſt errare* may with the ſame propriety be applied to the Preſident as to one of the meaneſt citizens. What opinion then can you have of men who are ready, on every occaſion to approve of your adminiſtration; who have ever in their mouths the words, "that you can do no wrong?" Nay, that never one act of your life can be found fault with.

As ſoon as the federal conſtitution was organized you were choſen to the ſecond place in the government of the United States, not by the unanimous voice of the people of America, but by a *bare majority*. A diſtruſt of your opinions and affections for that government, was the cauſe of your not having a great number, they feared your luke warmneſs in the cauſe of republicaniſm and your aſſiſtance for another form. But no ſooner were you choſen than the veil was thrown aſide and you appeared to the world in your true colors.

It is not my intention to animadvert particularly on all your actions during the time you were Vice Preſident. Your attempt to have titles beſtowed on the different officers of the federal government; your attempt to ape the manners of the courts of Europe with your Levees, &c. and the time when your party openly enliſted under your banners and looked up to you as their father and protector are ſtill freſh in the recollection of many. I leave theſe ſcenes and follow you to Philadelphia. Soon after the commencement of hoſtilities between the republic of France and the king of England, an order was iſſued by the Britiſh court, the object of which was the ruin of our commerce and the deſtruction of our carrying trade. Theſe orders were executed to a letter, by the commanders of veſſels of war and privateers. Not ſatisfied with condemning our veſſels and cargoes, they impreſſed our ſeamen on board of the ſhips of the king, they maltreated our captains, and in one inſtance formally tried and condemned one for Piracy, becauſe he had retaken his own ſhip. The conduct of the Britiſh government roufed the American people and made them call aloud for vengeance, this ſpirit of the people appeared to reach a part of the government. You may remember, Sir, the reſolutions of Mr. Madiſon which paſſed the lower houſe by a conſiderable majority, the attempt of Mr. Dayton to ſequeſtrate Britiſh property in this country, as a meaſure of retaliation, both of which were loſt by your ſtrenuous and decided oppoſition to thoſe meaſures. There the cloven foot of the party was clearly ſhewn; here their avowed object was ſeen through. When Britain was robbing on the high ſeas, when our ſeamen were groaning on Tenders or Priſon ſhips, when our property was forcibly taken from us by that nation, you ſtood forward in their favor; you protected their ſubjects from the juſt vengeance of the United States.

It is an obſervation that has been often made and cannot be too often repeated, that, had we taken a decided part at that moment, had we ſaid to Great Britain; we will not ſuffer our rights to be violated with impunity, our Jails would not have ſwarmed with inſolvent merchants, our commerce would not have been ruined. This language would not have been a vain boaſt or a futile attempt; we had the means of enforcing it in our hand.

It is of importance to recall the attention of the citizens of America to the ſtate of things in this country at that time; it is important they ſhould know why theſe meaſures which found policy dictated were not purſued. A loud clamour was raiſed of the danger of war with Great Britain; this was ridiculous and mere fineſſe. At this time we were the ſole conſumers of their manufactures, all the ports of Europe were ſhut againſt them. They depended on us for their ſubſiſtence in the Weſt-Indies. A war then with America would have ruined their manufacturing towns, and would have deprived them of their Weſt-India iſlands.

VALERIUS.

BOSTON, *MAY* 15.

AUTHENTIC.

Conſular office of the United States of America,
Amſterdam, March 20, 1793.

Mr. Benjamin Ruſſel, Boſton.

SIR,

I AVAIL myſelf of the firſt opportunity to acquaint you that the ſhip America, capt. Henſhaw from New-York, lately brot in here by a French cruiſer, has been immediately releaſed by the conſul of that nation; and I am happy to add, that every thing will be done hereto ſupport and protect the intercourſe with the United States.

My letter by the laſt mail from Paris mention, that our envoys have lately had ſeveral conferences with the miniſter of Foreign Affairs—reſult not known.—I am your obedient ſervant

SYLVANUS BOURNE.

Another letter from the above gentleman ſays, that Mr. Gerry had informed him, that the envoys had three conferences with the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and that the negotiation appeared to be in good train.

OBSERVATION.

☞ The above releaſe was, probably, in conſequence of proceedings of the Dutch government, on the coaſt; and in the ports of Holland. The American Capt. Henſhaw, was, we learn, bound to Amſterdam, and carried in there,—ſo that her releaſe, may not be an indication of a general amelioration of French conduct towards our commerce. The information reſpecting our Envoys is pleaſing and appears direct.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, MAY 21.

A Kingſton (Jamaica) paper, of March 10, ſays the ſhip Eliza, capt. Bird, with 350 ſlaves on board, bound to that port, was attacked to windward of Barbadoes, by a French privateer of 14 or 16 guns, which ſhe fought for a long time with great bravery. Juſt as the privateer was bearing away, the Eliza blew up, and only 14 ſouls were ſaved by the privateer, of which number ſix were negroes. The captain and crew of a veſſel, laſt on the coaſt, was on board her. So great was the explosion, that one of the captain's memorandum books fell on board the privateer.

We are informed, that orders will be given to all the armed veſſels belonging to the United States, to *recapture* all American veſſels which may have been taken by the French cruiſers, but not to moleſt the armed veſſels of the republic, except in ſelf defence. [*Carey's U. S. Recorder.*]

Laſt Sunday arrived at Stonington, in a ſloop from North Carolina, 14 men, being the crew of the ſhip ——, Roſſetter, from New-York bound to Briſtol, with a cargo amounting to 70,000 dollars, conſiſting principally of naval ſtores, who was captured a few days ſince, 24 hours ſail from Sandy Hook, by a French privateer ſloop of 14 guns, and ſent to the W. Indies. Capt. Roſſetter declined coming on board the coaſter, on account of the roughneſs of the weather. A few days before they took an American ſhip from Liverpool bound to New York, and when the coaſter left her ſhe was in chaſe of another ſhip.

Orders have been received by capt. Nicholſon, of the *Conſtitution* frigate, laying at Boſton, to enliſt the complement of ſeamen and marines for that veſſel, with all poſſible diſpatch. Seventeen dollars pr. month for able ſeamen, and ten for ordinary, are given. The rendezvous was opened 14th inſt. and about fifty perſons were entered.

In October laſt, the Britiſh ſhip Charlotte, lying off Culpic, Eaſt-Indies, having 500 barrels of powder on board, was ſtruck by lightning and blew up. Upwards of 140 ſouls were on board, not a veſtige of whom, or even of the ſhip, could afterwards be found. The ſhock was diſtinctly felt at Calcutta, 50 miles diſtant.

By letters from Knoxville dated the 1ſt, April, we are informed, that the people who have been removed from their farms within the Indian boundary have become very uneaſy, and it is thought will attempt to return ſhortly. The Valley people have wounded a dragoon, and ſhot two or three horſes; three of them were ſent priſoners to Knoxville, but diſmiſſed on their arrival.

Treilhard, one of the French commiſſioners at Raſtadt, is ſpoken of in the Paris papers of Feb. as a proper perſon to fill the approaching vacancy in the Directory.

The Theatre at Alexandria offers a novelty as to the organization of the company. Moſt of the performers are proprietors, and they chuſe periodically their managers.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

City and county of New York, May 18, '98.

AT any period whatever, except when directed in caſes of allied troops acting in conjunction—the folly and meaneſs of a military corps, interminglings with that belonging to the troops of an independent nation, of which it is a part, are deſpicable—but at a time like the preſent, when the French nation has inſulted and abuſed this country in the perſons of its Envoys—deſtroyed its commerce—impriſoned its citizens, threatened by her intrigues to divide and govern it: demanded it to empty its Treaſury as the price of a peace, and at a time, too, that from the foregoing injuries, this country is on the eve of a war with her; that there ſhould be men who claim to be Americans, ſo diſaffected and untoward to the honor and dignity of it—as to appear on a public military parade with the cockade of *that nation*, is not more aſtoniſhing than preſumptuous and inſulting.

General Hughes, in juſtice to the public, to the integrity of the brigade, and himſelf, takes this opportunity to expreſs his cenſure on capt. Torboſs, for attempting to bring any of the men of his company on the parade of yeſterday, with French or other improper cockades in their caps, contrary to principles he was bound to obſerve, and contrary to brigade orders before expreſſed. He therefore directs lieutenant-colonel Boyd, or in his abſence, the commandant of his regiment, to arreſt captain Torboſs for the following offences:

1ſt. For unofficer-like conduct in having brought ſome privates of his company on the parade of the 17th inſt. with cockades of the French nation in their caps, or with other cockades than thoſe adopted by the federal government.

2d. For unofficer-like conduct in having contumaciouſly brought ſome privates of his company on the parade of the 17th inſt. with French cock-

ades or cockades of the French nation, or other than those adopted by the federal government.

3. For a breach of brigade orders, prohibiting the same.

A general court-martial will be provided in due time.

In future, no foreign cockades whatever, but the cockade of the federal government, nor fancies of any color or description, in connection with them, are to appear on parades.

By order of Brig. Gen. HUGHES.

OLIVER S. COZINE, Aft. Brig. Maj.

Wednesday, the House of Representatives of United States, were engaged, in committee of the whole, in discussing general Varnum's motion, to strike out the third section of the bill authorising the President of the United States to raise a provisional army.—The section goes to empower the President if in his opinion the public interest shall require it, to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, who shall be armed, clothed and equipped, at their own expence, and whose commissioned officers the President is hereby authorized to appoint. The debate on this question was so long (oppositions being made to the committee's rising before the question was taken,) as to protract the sitting till 5 o'clock. It was finally negatived 56 to 37.

In the course of the sitting, Mr. Sewall, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's speech which relates to the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, laid a resolution on the table to the following effect:

"Resolved that the committee for the protection of commerce, &c. be authorized to consider the danger which may result by means of Aliens, or other disaffected and seditious persons residing within the United States, and what measures ought to be taken for securing, or otherwise restricting such persons, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

Thursday, the House of Representatives of the United States again went into a committee on the bill authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army, when Mr. R. Williams moved to strike out the following words in the third section, viz. "company or companies of volunteers," for the purpose of inserting "military corps established in any state." This motion occasioned considerable debate, and was finally negatived 50 to 38. General Shepard next moved to strike out the following words at the end of the same section, "Provided, such volunteers shall not be liable to do duty in any place but in the state to which they respectively belong, or in an adjacent state," which was carried 60 votes being for it, Some other amendments of small importance were agreed to, and then the committee rose and the several motions which had been agitated in the committee of the whole were named in the house (on most of which the Yeas and Nays were taken) and the bill was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow. And a call of the house was made by Mr. Sitgreaves at half past eleven o'clock, in order to insure a full attendance at the passage of this bill.

☞ LYSANDER's Letter IV. in our next.

Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee of Arrangements, for the fourth of July, from the different societies, are requested to meet, agreeably to adjournment, at citizen Snow's (late Mrs. Amory's) in Broadway, on Tuesday evening next, precisely at 7 o'clock.

It is expected the members will be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the Committee,
MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Secretary.
May 18.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL,

A TWO story House and Lot, situate at the corner of Houston and Prospect street, adjoining Colonel Burr's seat. For particulars apply to
PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
Feb. 11. No. 49, Water street

TO PRINTERS.

For Sale,

A Font of Small Pica, half worn	*Wt.*	200
A Font of Long Primer, do.		200
A Font of Brevier, do.		331

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. taw.
December 11. tf

NEW THEATRE.

For the Benefit of Mr. HODGKINSON.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21st,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A New Comedy, never performed here, called,

CHEAP LIVING.

End of the Play, Mr. Hodgkinson will sing his

BOW WOW.

The Knowing Dog—the Catching Dog—the Barker—the Fawning Dog—the Sulky Dog—the Stingy Dog—the Federal Staunch Pointer, and many other Dogs, in the Character of an Odd Dog.

To which will be added,
A Musical Piece, in one Act, called,

THE LAUNCH,

OR, HUZZA FOR THE CONSTITUTION.
Written by J. HODGKINSON.

Performed in Boston 5 Nights to overflowing Houses.
To conclude with a striking representation of
Launching the new
Frigate Constitution, at Boston,
BOATS PASSING AND REPASSING ON THE WATER.
A View up the River of Charleston, and the neighbouring Country,
Taken correctly at the time of the Launch.

Mr. Williamson respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New York, that his Benefit is fixed for Wednesday evening, May 23d, when will be presented, Coleman's much admired historical Play (interspersed with Songs) of the

SURRENDER OF CALAIS,

Or, *The Patriot Citizen.*

In act 1st, a View of Calais, and the English encampments.—In act 2d, a Grand Procession of Soldiers, Nuns, Friars, &c. to the execution of the Six Patriots.

Between the Play and Farce (positively for this night only) will be presented, a dramatic Sketch, called,

NAVAL GRATITUDE,

Or, *The Generous Tar.*

In the course of which will be introduced an exact representation of the TELEGRAPHE, explaining the mode of conveying intelligence by it, as now practised in Europe: to conclude with a view of the Frigate UNITED STATES, CONSTELLATION, and CONSTITUTION, fitted compleately for sea—they will each fire three broadsides.

The Song of HAIL COLUMBIA, by Mr. Williamson, and chorussed by the Sailors.

With a FARCE, as will be expressed in the bills.

Tickets and places as usual, and of Mr. Williamson, No. 1 George street, near the Brick Meeting House

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Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respectable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, and addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED to a genteel mechanical profession. Apply to Alexander Gordon, No. 40, William-street.

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and in the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of tendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Field-books, or Deeds, or from description; and in such a manner and at such prices as he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 30.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, salve, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seed.
JOHN HASTINGS,
Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.
Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to.
Sept 25. tf

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar
March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type, ornamented with a full length portrait of the author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundred pages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning,*" was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.

PROPOSALS,
BY ARONDT VAN HOOK,
Proprietor of the Reading Room,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

WASHINGTON FAMILY.

THIS PRINT, executed by E. Savage, of Philadelphia, is now ready for delivery to subscribers, at No. 66, Nassau street. 3t.
May 2.

Selected Poetry.

THE FARMER AND THE SAILOR.

A FABLE.

Addreſſed to the Yeomanry of the United States.

By the late Jonathan Pindar, Eſq. deceaſed.

YE Farmers liſten to my tale,
'Tis yours to manage well the flail,
'Tis yours to fell the lofty oak
That groans beneath your ſturdy ſtroke;
'Tis yours with dextrous hands to guide
The plough, and turn the glebe aſide:
But can you ſteer the feeble bark
That's tempeſt toſt, though night be dark,
Or when rude winds her maſts aſſail,
Say, know ye how to furl the ſail;
Or can you well the rudder guide,
When rocks ſurround on every ſide?
Ah! ſhun th' attempt—nor riſk your fate:
"*Repentance often comes too late.*"
To Salem once a Farmer ſtray'd
From the *Green Mountain's* awful ſhade
In all his days he ne'er had ſeen
A ſhip among the Mountain's Green,
And thought a Cod, the largeſt fiſh
That ſwam in ſea, or ſmoak'd in diſh:
The ruſtic at the veſſel ſtar'd,
Half wiſh'd to go on board, but fear'd;
A Sailor met him on the ſtrand,
What cheer, my heart! come, here's my hand.
See yonder bark that lightly rides
Upon the boſom of the tides,
Juſt now prepar'd to take her flight
For ſcenes of profit and delight,
Completely fitted to aſſail,
The fatteſt, largeſt, ſtouteſt whale—
"Whale! cries the Farmer, what d'ye mean?"
What, man! A whale have you not ſeen!
The Sailor cries—why 'tis a fiſh
Ten times too large to lie in diſh;
'Tis worth at leaſt an hundred pounds,
"Pray friend your Pardon"—Pardon! zounds,
Go with me and believe your eyes,
I'll ſay no more about his ſize.
The Farmer eaſily conſented,
And went on board the ſhip contented.
Juſt then the anchor was a-trip
The ſails were hoiſted, and the ſhip
Impell'd by rapid weſtern gales,
Purſued her voyage with ſwelling ſails.
But ſcarcely had ſhe left the port,
When the poor Farmer turning ſhort,
Said, "pray thee friend, let's ſee this fiſh;"
He's not here quoth the Sailor—"piſh!
The Farmer cries, I'll go on ſhore."
Quoth Jack,—not till the voyage is o'er;
Have patience—you ſhall ſee a whale,
Nor in my promiſe will I fail.
Too late the honeſt Farmer found
On voyage to Greenland he was bound;
No ſtomach had he for the trip,
But he had made a fatal ſlip,
Beware, ye FARMER's! nor embark
On *voyage uncertain* in the *dark!!!*
And now ſucceſſive billows riſe,
The ſhip ſeems mounting to the ſkies,
Unable, or to crawl, or ſtand,
The Farmer wiſh'd himſelf on land,
The Sailor crew, his qualms deride,
Nor ſeek their jeering mirth to hide.
Arriv'd they ſee on every ſide,
Whales ſporting on the billowy tide;
Come, Brother plowſhare, cries the Tar,
There's what you came to ſee, ſo far.
Get with us, man, into this boat:—
What! do you think it will not float?
What cowards you land-lubbers are!
A dozen are not worth one Tar.
Come in—G—d—n it! take an oar;
There, ſit down on that ſeat, before:
See—there's the whale! where's my harpoon?
Brave ſport we ſhall have with him ſoon.
Come lads—row forward—in a crack
I'll have my harpoon in his back.
Where on the flood the moſter lay
Lathing the foaming ſurge in play,
With his tremendous fins and tail,
Which threat'ned all that dar'd aſſail;
Th' adventrous Tars unaw'd advance,
And pierce the monſter with a lance:
Rous'd by the anguiſh of the wound,
He wheels his monſtrous tail around,
The boat encount'ring with the ſtroke,
To ſhivers every timber broke;
And in an inſtant, all the train
Are plung'd into the briny main:
O'erwhelm'd with terror, and ſurpriſe,
The Farmer ſtruggles, ſinks and dies.
Like water-dogs, the Sailors ſwim,
Back to their ſhip, nor think of him,
Whoſe ſore repentance, *all too late*,
Could not ward off the ſtroke of fate.
Thus, if to gratify the Tar
Ye FARMERS, ye engage in WAR,
Thouſands will ſurely find their graves,
Like honeſt PLOUGHSHARE in the waves.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of East Chester, in the county of West Chester, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nicoll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penal ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſa'd, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

NICOLL FLOYD

January. Taw. 6m.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

NOTICE.

H. Caritat's Circulating Library, now 93 Pearl-ſtreet, will be moved on the firſt of May to 153 Broadway, nearly oppoſite Oſwego market.

For Sale at ſaid Library, an elegant copy of Creuden's Concordance beſides the following French works—Abrege de l'Hiſtoire Romain avec 49 belles eſtampes, Eſprit de Mirabeau, on Manual de l'Homme d'Etat, des publiciſts des fonctionaries des Orateurs, Economie Politique Mod rne, par Herrenſchwand, Influence des Paſſions ſur le bonheur des individus et de, nations, par la Barone de Stael, Elegies de Cibules baiſers de Jean II, Contes et Nouvelles avec gravures, par Mirabeau, Eſſai ſur le deſpotiſme par le meme, Introduction generale a l'etude de la Politique des Finances et du Commerce, par Beaufobre, Origine de tous Cultes, par Dupuis, La Henriade de Voltaire, Contes Moraux, par Marmontel, Fables de la Fontaine, œuvres d'Helvetius, Boileau, Racine, Laburuyere, Nouveaux Romans, etc.

April 25. tf.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhipyards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. He has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſizes, ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. tf.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties-Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

For Printing by Subſcription,

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,

Proſe and Poetical.

By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. IT ſhall be printed on good paper, with a handſome type, ſimilar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. IT will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to ſubſcribers at *ſix ſhillings* ſtitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar*.

3. IT will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO thoſe who have read the works of Mrs. FAUGERES annexed to the writings of her mother Mrs. BLEECKER, not long ſince publiſhed, no recommendation is neceſſary:—Thoſe who admire, and wiſh to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the peruſal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miſcellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a ſeparate book, or as a ſecond volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publiſher.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received by T. KIRK, No. 112 Chatham ſtreet; at the READING ROOM, in Water ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this city.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING,

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf iw

For Publication by Subſcription,

A celebrated and much admired New Novel,

ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.

BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,

Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, Vale of Lanſdown

"A matchleſs pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The ſame, diſtinguiſh'd by their ſex alone;
"Her's the mild luſtre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the ſun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London laſt year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the univerſal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taſte who have peruſed it, induces us to iſſue propoſals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and intereſting; the language eaſy, correct, and, in many inſtances, elegant, and the ſentiments throughout well calculated of ſupporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however ſevere, and that virtue will at laſt be amply rewarded.

The London edition ſold for 2 dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this propoſal meets with ſufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume ſtitched, or a dollar and a quarter handſomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the ſet, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16. 4w.

FOR SALE,

A FAST TROTTING HORSE, that is uſed to a Chair—enquire at No. 6, Broad-ſtreet.

May 9. 2w.

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS BOUGHT AT THIS OFFICE.